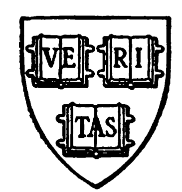
Syrian Protestant College, Beirût -
1896


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SYRIAN PROTESTANT COLLEGE

BEIRÛT, SYRIA

1896

NEW YORK
WM. C. MARTIN PRINTING HOUSE
No. 111 JOHN STREET

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

NEW YORK.



Communications relating to the College may be addressed to the Corresponding Secretary of the College, Rev. D. STUART DODGE, 11 Cliff Street, New York.

The corporate name of the Institution being "THE TRUSTEES OF THE SYRIAN PROTESTANT COLLEGE," all gifts and legacies should be made out in that name.

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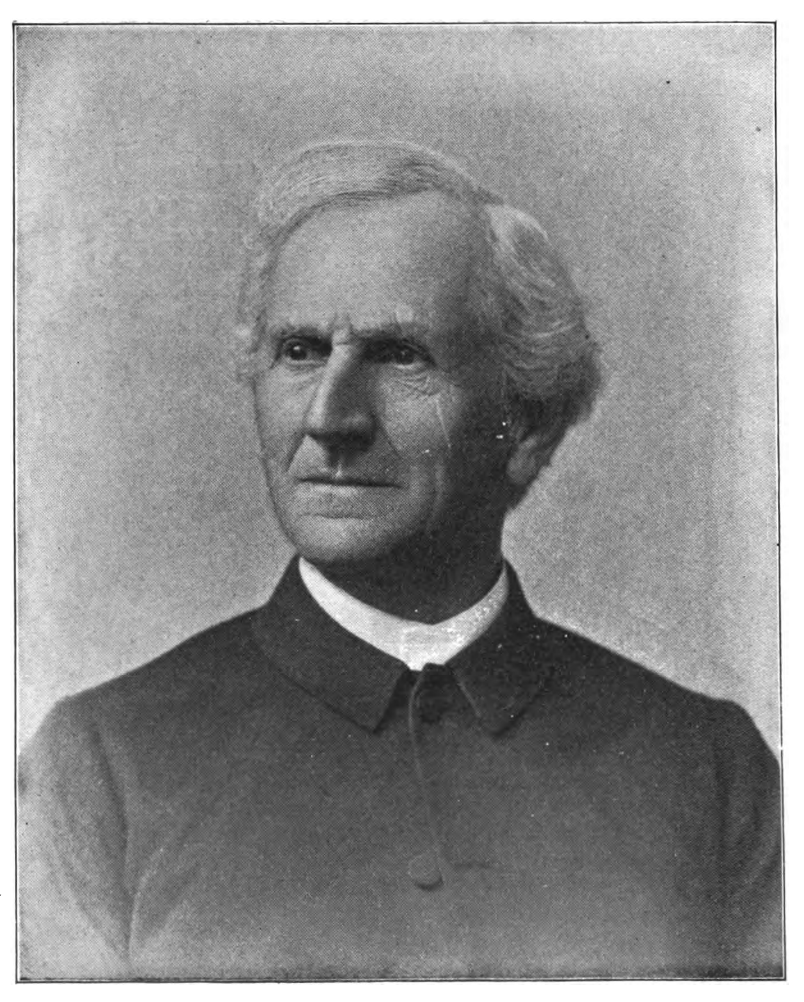
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[No. 1.] Rev. DANIEL BLISS, D.D., President.

FACULTY AND INSTRUCTORS.

Rev. DANIEL BLISS, D.D., *President*,
Professor of Moral Philosophy and Biblical Exegesis.

Rev. GEORGE E. POST, M.A., M.D., D.D.S.,
Professor of Surgery and Diseases of the Eye and Ear.

Rev. HARVEY PORTER, Ph.D.,
Professor of History and Psychology.

ROBERT H. WEST, M.A.,
Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy, and Director of the Observatory.

HARRIS GRAHAM, B.A., M.D.,
Professor of Pathology and Practice of Medicine.

ALFRED E. DAY, M.A.,
Professor of Natural Sciences.

WALTER BOOTH ADAMS, M.A., M.D.,
Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica.

....

Professor of Physiology and Diseases of Women.

Rev. CHARLES A. WEBSTER, B.A., M.D.,
Professor of Anatomy and Skin Diseases.

JABR M. DHUMIT, B.A.,
Adjunct Professor of Arabic Language and Literature.

A. CHAMOREL, B.A.,
Adjunct Professor of French Language and Literature.

JOHN W. NICELY, B.A.,
Professor of English, and Local Treasurer.

PAUL ERDMAN, B.A.,
Principal of the Preparatory Department.

CHARLES W. WISNER, B.A.,
Instructor in English.

JAMES R. SWAIN, B.A.,
Associate Principal of the Preparatory Department.

WILLIAM H. HALL, B.A.,
Instructor in English.

SALIM I. UL-KHURI, B.A.,
Instructor in the Preparatory Department.

SA'ID A. ABU JAMRAH, B.A.,
Instructor in the Preparatory Department.

KHALIL D. TABIT, B.A.,
Instructor in the Preparatory Department.

SHUKRI K. MA'LUF, B.A.,
Assistant Librarian.

ILIAS 'ALLAM,
Instructor in Arabic Penmanship.



[No. 2.] Beirût and Mount Lebanon. From College.

SYRIAN PROTESTANT COLLEGE.

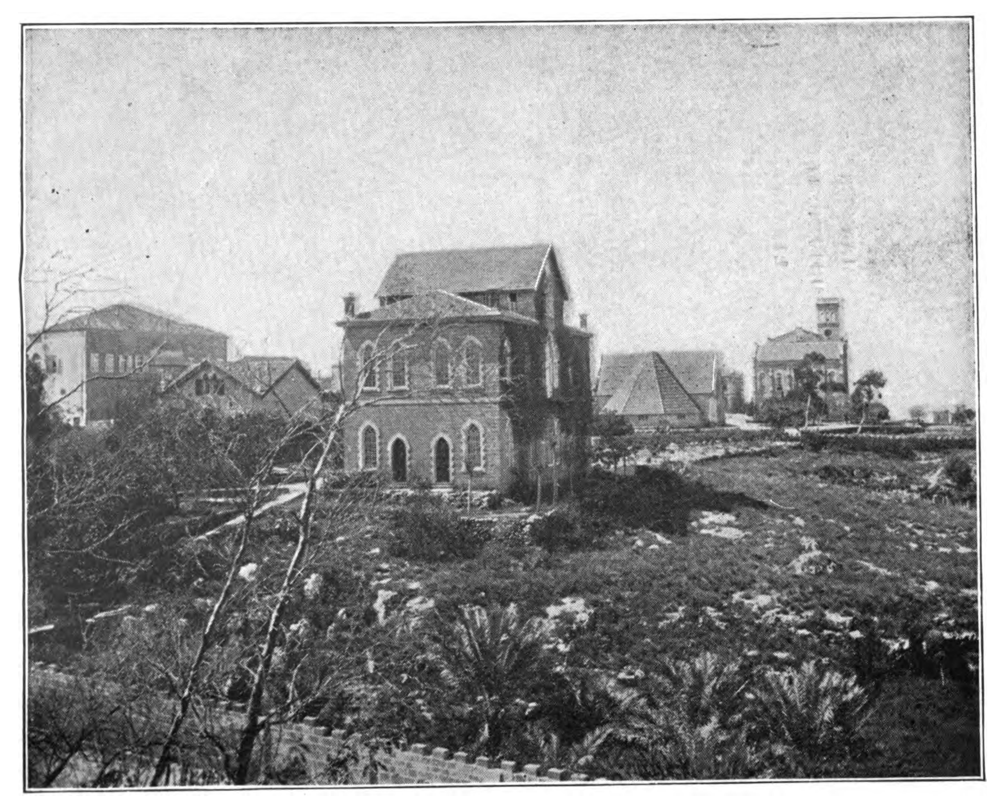
The College was incorporated April 24th, 1863, under the Laws of the State of New York. The Board of Trustees has charge of all general funds, confirms nominations for the higher offices, and is the ultimate authority in the Institution.

Local affairs are administered by a Board of Managers, consisting principally of the missionaries in Syria.

Preparatory instruction began in 1865; the College itself was opened the following year, and the Medical School in 1867. The language of the College is English, with a course in the vernacular for Arabic-speaking students.

The College occupies a conspicuous site upon a bluff overlooking the Mediterranean and a portion of Beirût with its harbor, and nearly forty miles of the summits and slopes of Mt. Lebanon.

The city covers a hilly promontory and, seen either from the water or the mountain presents a picturesque aspect; the stone houses and public buildings, with white or slightly colored walls, red tiled roofs, and often embedded in trees, rise irregularly from the shore. The plain to the south is thick with groves of olive and pine, gardens of mulberry and a few scattered palms. Nearer the sea is a broad stretch of richly tinted sand.



[No. 1] College Buildings—General view.

Beirût has a population of about 100,000 Moslems and Christians of various sects. It has water brought from the Dog-river six miles distant; gas, well-constructed roads, and a fine port. A diligence-road and a recently completed railway connect it with Damascus.

Its ancient renown, in the time of Justinian, as a seat of learning, seems revived, and it has now (1896) ten or twelve large institutions for higher education, and a long list of smaller schools for both boys and girls. In all some 16,000 pupils are enrolled. The Syria Mission of the Presbyterian Church (U. S. A.) has had its chief centre here for seventy years. The College is an outgrowth of the Mission and intimately associated with it, but independent as to its control and funds.

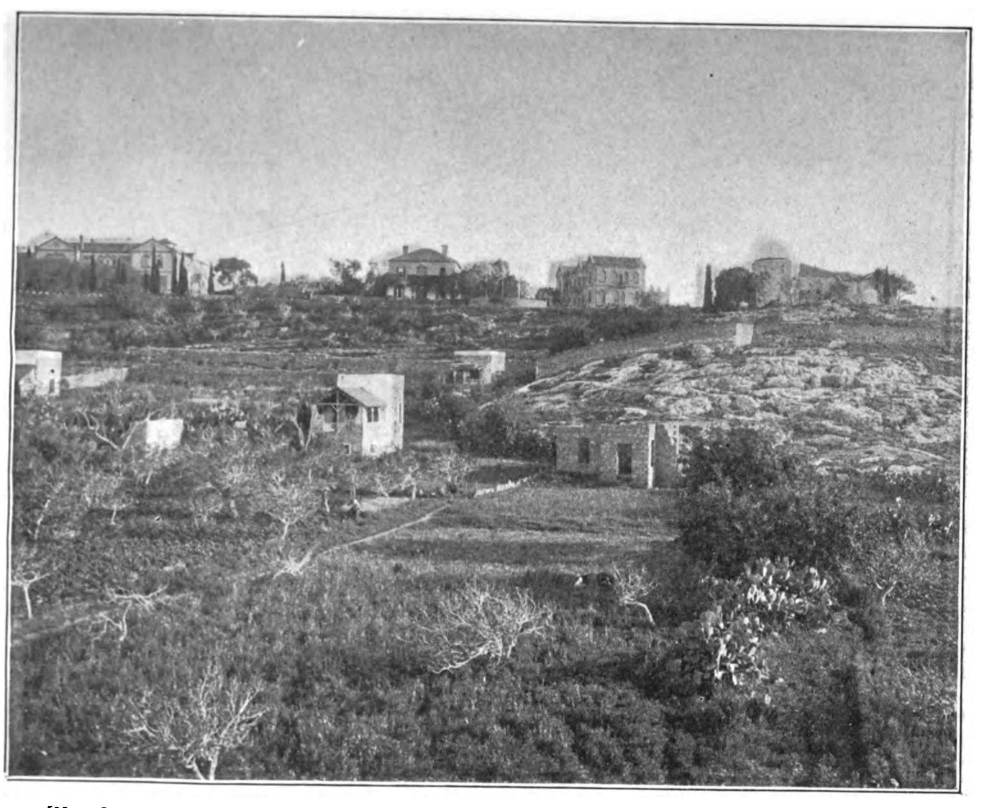
The view, No. 2, from the College Tower, shows the Medical Hall on the right, Dr. Post's house in the centre, and beyond the northern suburbs of the city, the roadstead, St. George's Bay and the two lofty summits of Lebanon, "Sunnîm" and "Kenêsee," 8000 feet high and frequently mantled with snow.

No. 3 presents the entire group of buildings—the Medical Hall in front; Chemical Laboratory on the left; Assembly Hall in the Centre; then the main building, and between them a glimpse of the Preparatory Department, with the Observatory on the remote right.

The panorama is taken from a point below the campus in the midst of fig and mulberry orchards.

In No. 4 the Main Building is most prominent.

[No. 4.] PANORAMA NO. 1. From below.



[No. 5.] PANORAMA NO. 2. From below.



[No. 6.] PORTER'S LODGE.

In No. 5 the Observatory stands at the right, the Theological Seminary next, then the President's house and the Preparatory Department.

The gate at the Porter's Lodge (No. 6) opens directly upon the road to the Medical Hall.

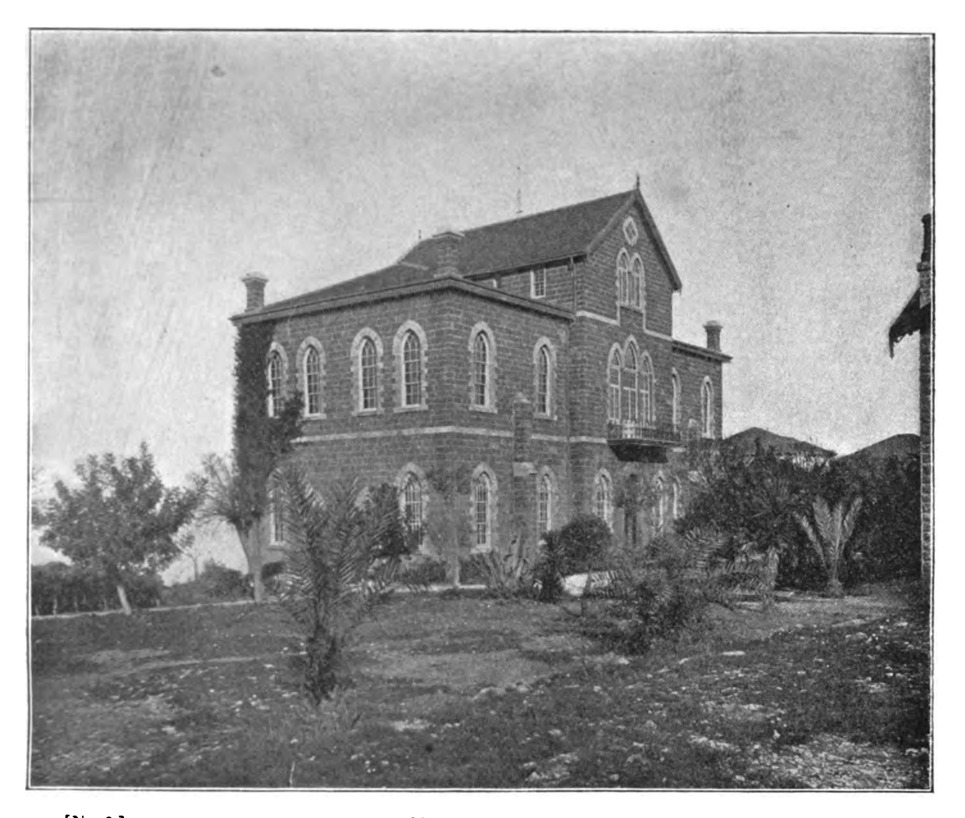
The Main Building (No. 7) is constructed of light-colored sandstone, with white limestone trimmings, iron beams and stone floors, and contains the Library, rooms for the Geological, Botanical and Archæological cabinets, Philosophical apparatus, hall for the Literary Societies, recitation and study rooms and dormitories. The Tower, one hundred feet high, with clock and bell, is a commanding object from the sea.

The Medical Hall (Nos. 8 and 24) contains two large lecture rooms, the Bacteriological and Zoölogical Laboratories, and rooms for the Anatomical, Surgical, Pathological, Zoölogical and Mineralogical collections.

The new Bacteriological Laboratory is furnished with the latest and best apparatus necessary for carrying on work in this department, containing steam and dry sterilizers, incubators, apparatus for the examination of air, earth and water for germs and for the cultivation of the same, and all the necessary instruments for this line of investigation. It also possesses a new microscope, the best made by Carl Zeiss, the whole system of lenses being apochromatic with compensating eye-pieces; and the necessary apparatus for micro-photography and projection by the same maker. In addition there are miroscopes for students' use, a Becker support-microtome capable of cutting



[No. 7.] MAIN BUILDING.



[No. 8.] MEDICAL HALL.



Preparatory Department.

[No. 9.]

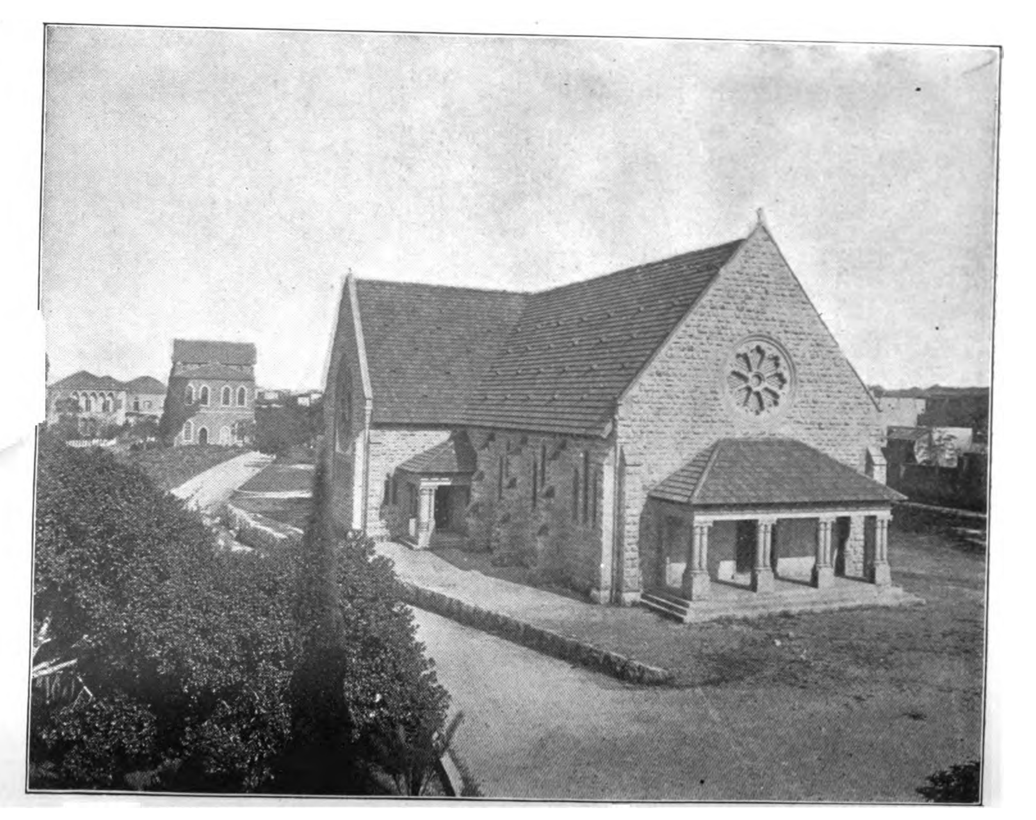
sections one five-hundredth of a millimeter in thickness, and other apparatus for work in this department. The room is also fitted for instruction of students in practical histology and pathology. There is a microscopical cabinet containing a considerable and growing collection of anatomical, physiological and pathological slides.

The Zoölogical Museum contains a valuable set of papier-maché models illustrating the organs of digestion, circulation, respiration, and innervation of the various orders of the animal kingdom; a fine series of skeletons mounted and unmounted, including specimens of the anthropoid apes, large carnivora, pachydermata, and many other rare and valuable specimens in comparative osteology; also a considerable collection of stuffed and mounted animals and birds, a very valuable set of skins of Syrian birds, alcoholic preparations of reptiles and fishes, and a conchological collection of about 1000 species.

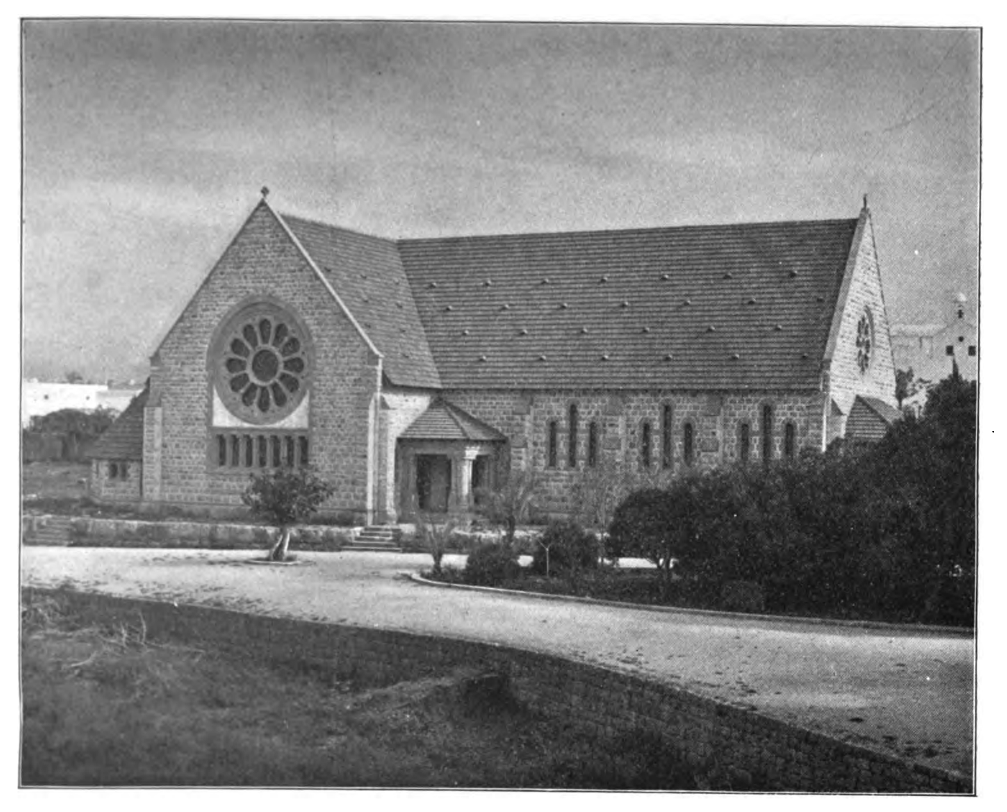
The Ada Dodge Memorial Hall (No. 9) was erected by Rev. D. Stuart Dodge, of New York, for the use of the Preparatory Department. It contains the study and recitation rooms, and dormitories of the department, and rooms for the Principal and Instructors. On the lower story are the Reception and Faculty rooms, President's office, and the College refectory.

The Assembly Hall (Nos. 10 and 11) is used for public meetings of the College. It is built of white lime-stone, and has a seating capacity of about one thousand. It contains an organ built by Alexander Young & Sons, of Manchester.

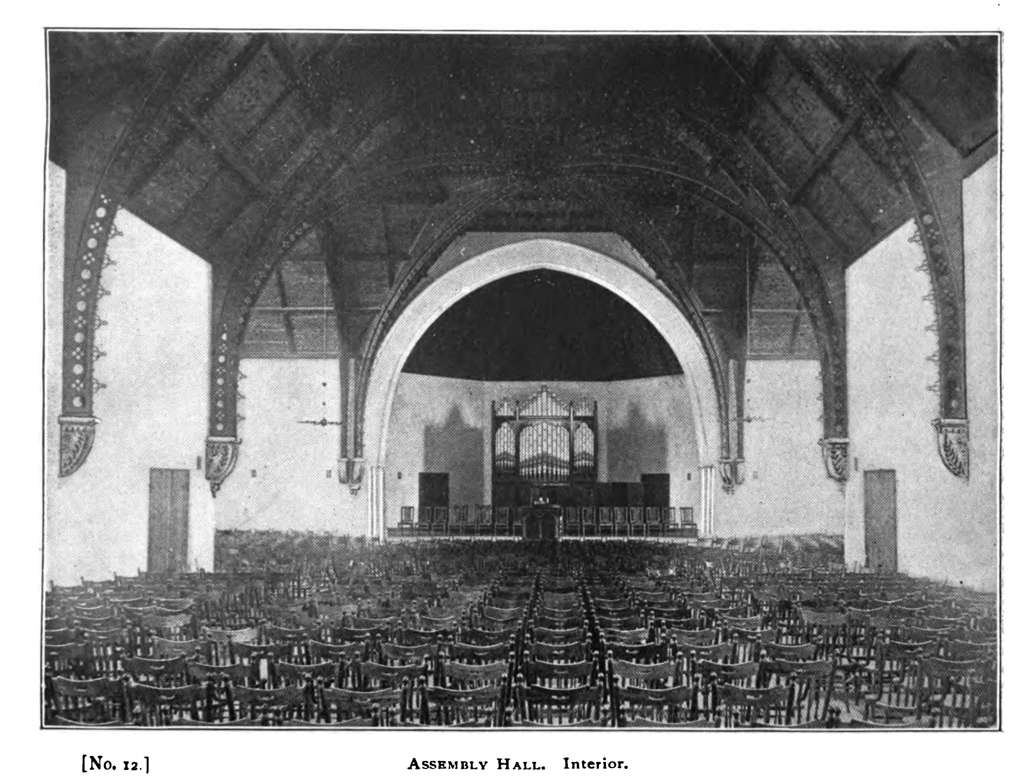
Daily morning and evening prayers are held here, and a church service Sunday morning. This building was erected by the late Elbert B. Monroe, a Trustee of the College.



[No. 10.] ASSEMBLY HALL. Front view.



[No. 11.] ASSEMBLY HALL. Side view.



[No. 12.] ASSEMBLY HALL. Interior.

The interior (No. 12) gives an idea of the size of the auditorium, and shows also the iron girders which support the roof.

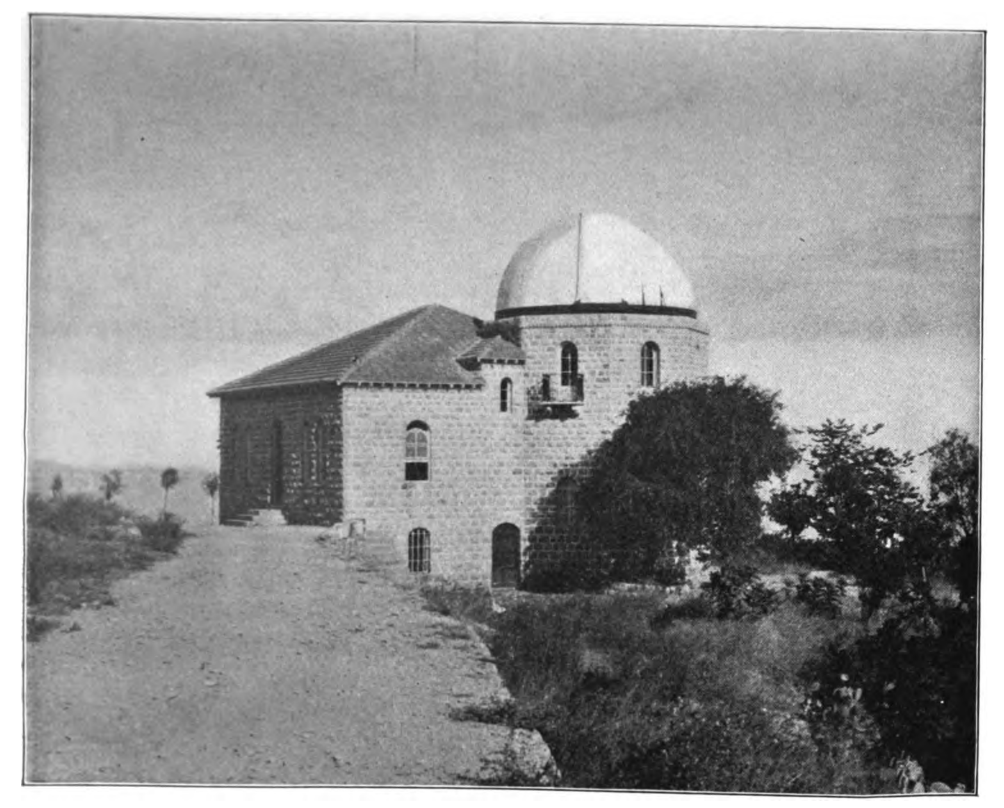
"Field Day" (No. 13) represents the students gathered for athletic contests, resembling those in American Institutions.

The Observatory (Nos. 14 and 30), founded in 1874, and rebuilt in 1893, contains a 23-foot dome and other rooms for the various instruments, a clock and chronograph room, a library, a photographic dark room, an assistant's room, and a general work room.

The astronomical outfit consists of the following instruments: a refractor of 12 inches aperture, and 15 ft. focal length, with visual and photographic object glasses made by Brashear and mounted in the most complete manner by Warner & Swasey; it is provided with a full set of micrometers and eye-pieces, clock-work under electric control, electric illumination for circles and micrometers, camera, finders, including a 4-inch long focus finder for use as pointer in photographic work, etc.; a 1¾-inch Brashear universal spectroscope, for both visual and photographic work, with prism or grating, adapted for use either with the refractor or for laboratory work; a 10½-inch Newtonian reflector, mounted equatorially with clock-work, and provided with micrometers, automatic spectroscope with dispersive power of twelve prisms, star spectroscope, solar eye-piece, and achromatic eye-pieces, ranging from 60 to 600; a meridian circle by Ertel & Sons, Munich, reading to seconds of arc; a transit instrument in the prime vertical; two standard clocks; a chronograph by Warner & Swasey; a heliostat; a sextant, and several minor accessories.



[No. 13.] "FIELD-DAY."



[No. 14.] OBSERVATORY.

[No. 15.]

OBSERVATORY. View of Mediterranean.

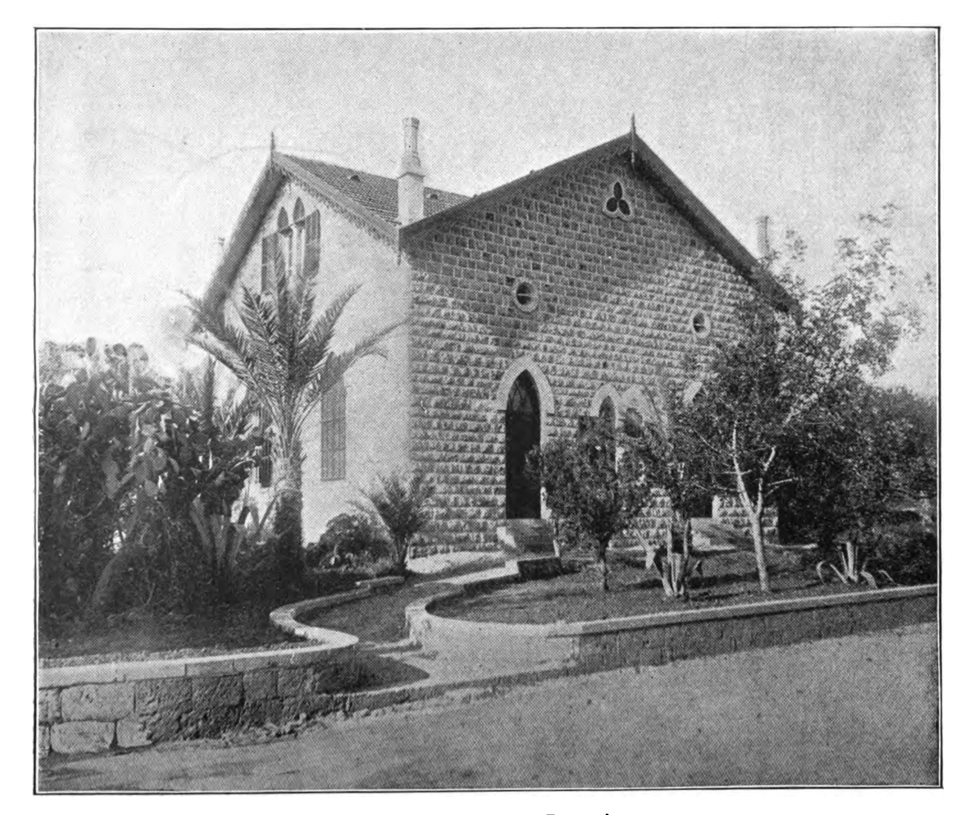
The Observatory has also a full set of meteorological instruments; barometers, thermometers, Richard's barograph and thermograph, hygrometer, rain gauges and anemometer. Meteorological observations are made regularly three times a day, throughout the year, in connection with the International Simultaneous Series of Observations, and full reports are forwarded monthly to the Meteorological Offices at Constantinople, Washington, London, Paris, Vienna, Manila, and Brisbane. In addition, a weather telegram is sent daily (except Sunday) to the Imperial Observatory, Constantinople.

No. 15 gives a broad view of the Mediterranean, looking westward.

The Chemical Laboratory (Nos. 16 and 17) contains a lecture room capable of seating sixty students; a private laboratory for the instructor; the analytical laboratory for qualitative and quantitative analysis, with desks for thirty-two students; the pharmaceutical laboratory for work in practical pharmacy, and a photographic dark room.

The chemical collection includes nearly all the elements, and a large number of organic and inorganic salts and acids for analytical and experimental work, and a variety of crude drugs for pharmaceutical preparations. The Laboratory is also supplied with a fair set of apparatus for analytical work and for class room experiments.

A society has been organized among the students and under the supervision of the Professor of Chemistry for discussing the history and discoveries of chemistry and its practical appli-



[No. 16.] CHEMICAL LABORATORY. Front view.

cations to the arts and sciences. The meetings are held fortnightly in the lecture room of the Chemical Laboratory. The exercises consist of a short paper reviewing some item of current chemical interest; and a lecture upon some important subject in the field of chemistry. The work is found to be a valuable supplement to that of the class room.

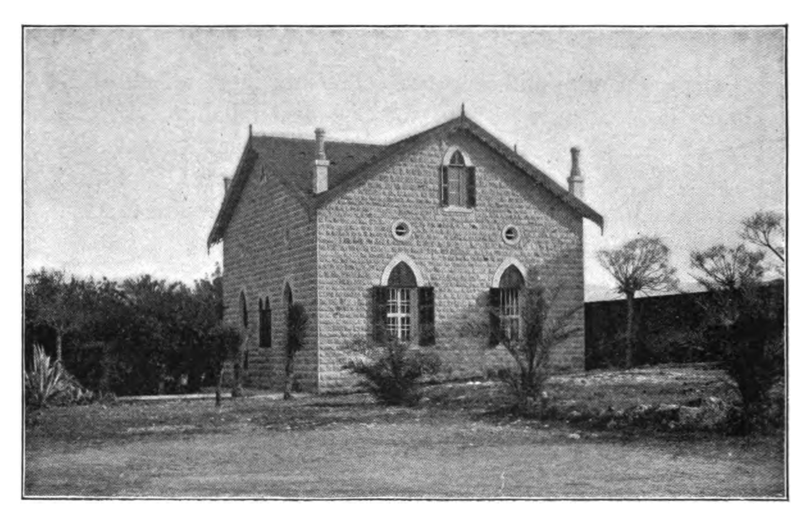
The Zoölogical Laboratory (No. 18) is fitted with tables, dissecting dishes, &c., giving to a class of about twenty students facilities for the study of the gross and microscopic structure of a series of animals, including the most important available types.

The residence of the President (No. 21) was erected by the late Frederick Marquand, one of the earliest and most liberal friends of the College.

The Theological Seminary (No. 22) stands on the College grounds, but is connected with the Syria Mission.

"The Annex" (No. 23) is on Midhat Avenue, opposite the chief College gateway, and is for the accommodation of medical students who desire to provide for their own board. The ground floor is rented for native shops.

The Surgical Museum (No. 25) contains a large number of pathological specimens illustrating fracture, dislocation, caries, necrosis, calculus, tumors, and other surgical diseases. It is also furnished with apparatus for illustrating the treatment of fracture and dislocation, and with wax models illustrating



[No. 17.] CHEMICAL LABORATORY. Side view.



[No. 18.] ZOÖLOGICAL LABORATORY.

various diseases and numerous appliances for the remedy of deformities.

The Anatomical, Pathological, and Obstetrical Museums contain a selection of natural and artificial preparations, and wax models for illustrating various diseases of the eye and skin.

The Museum of Microscopy contains a considerable collection of Microscopic slides illustrating micro-organisms, and normal and morbid tissues of the bodies of man and of animals.

The Museum of Materia Medica illustrates the Pharmacopœias of England, France and Germany, by specimens labeled in Latin.

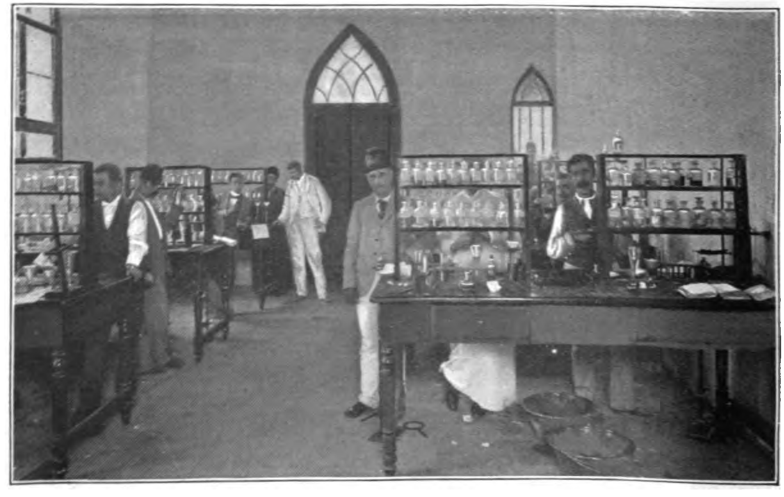
The Mineralogical Collection consists of about 1500 general specimens, classified and arranged, beside special collections for illustrating hardness, specific gravity, color, blowpipe analysis, etc.

The collection of apparatus for experiments in Physics contains a large number of costly instruments adapted to the full illustration of the course of study in this department.

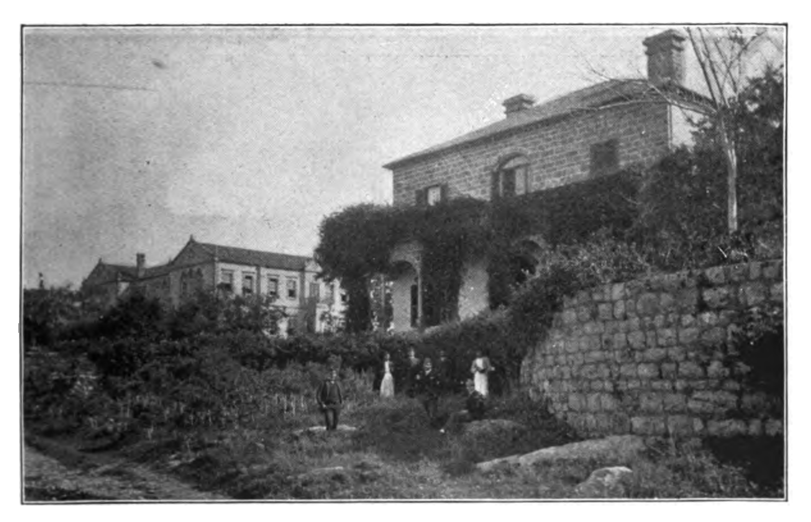
The department in Electro-therapeutics is provided with apparatus for the treatment of nervous and various other disorders amenable to such treatment. The apparatus consists of a double coil faradic battery; a galvanic battery of thirty-six cells for generating the continuous current and for electrolysis; a storage battery with electrodes for galvano-cautery, and a gravity battery for charging the same; and a complete set of Leiter's endoscopes for electric illumination in visceral and laryngoscopic and otoscopic examinations.



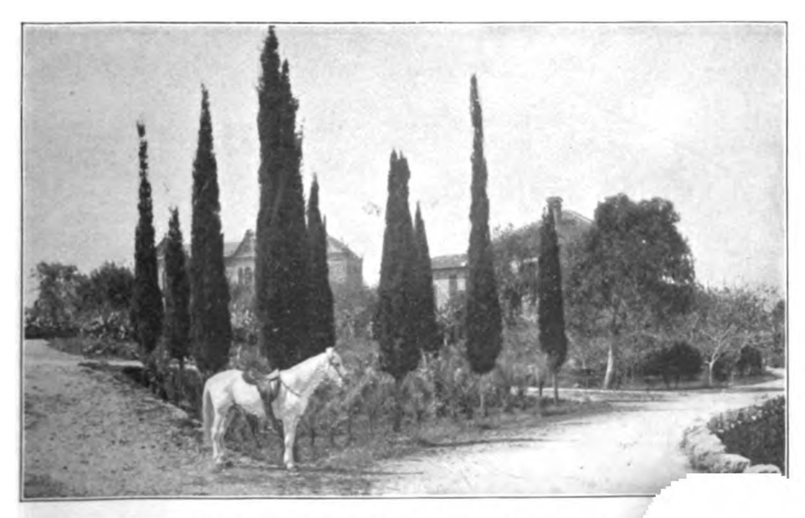
[No. 19.] **LABORATORY. Lecture Room.**



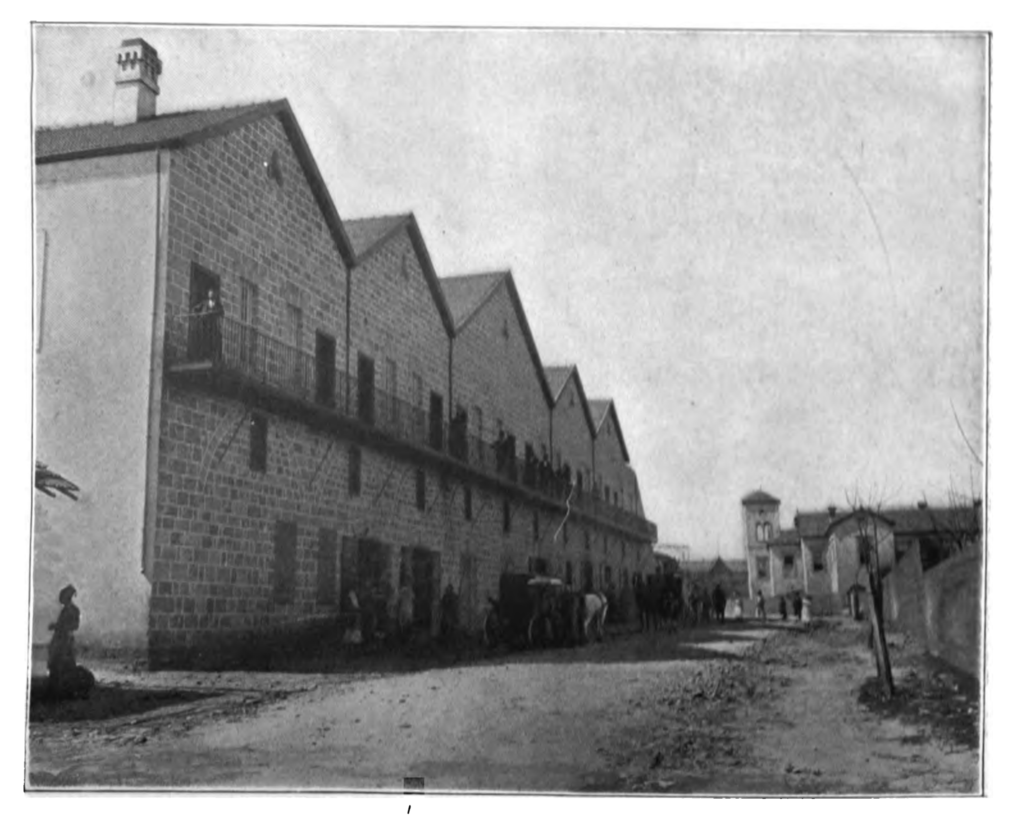
[No. 20.] A ORY.



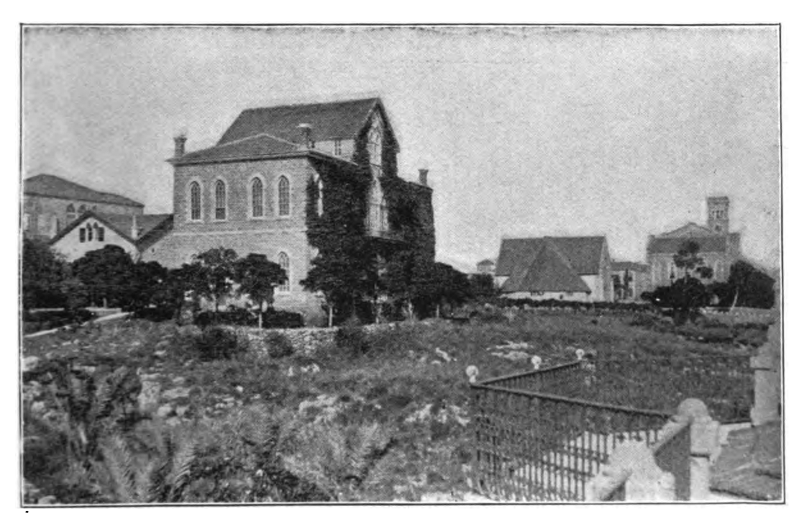
[No. 21.] MARQUAND HOUSE. Residence of President.



[No. 22.] THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY AND PRESIDENT'S HOUSE.



[No. 23.] "THE ANNEX." Rooms for Medical Students.



[No. 24.] MEDICAL HALL. Rear view.



[No. 25.] SURGICAL MUSEUM.



[No. 26.] LIBRARY.

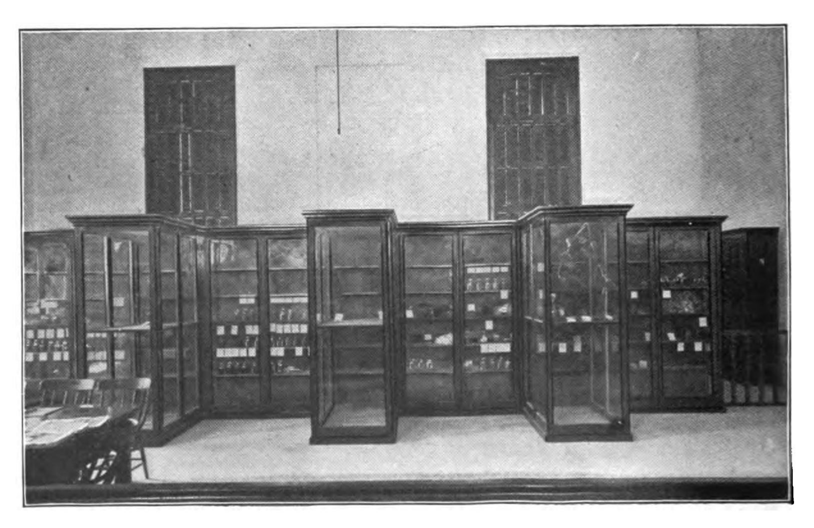
The Library (No. 26) contains 7348 volumes in the several European languages, mostly English, and 873 in Arabic and Turkish. Besides works on general literature and science, the Library contains valuable books of reference, such as the latest editions of the Encyclopædia Britannica, and the American Encyclopædia, Dictionaries of the English, French, German, Arabic, Turkish, Greek and Latin Languages, etc. The Medical Library at present numbers over 1000 volumes. Among these are a number of costly books of plates such as Bourgery's Anatomy, Ricord on Syphilis, Maclise's and Morton's Surgical Anatomy, Ellis's Dissections, Diseases of the Skin, etc., etc. The botanical section has lately acquired the valuable work of Jaubert and Spach, entitled Illustrationes Plantarum Orientalium.

An effort is being made to render the Library as complete as possible in works illustrating the history, geography, archæology and languages of the East, specially of Palestine and Syria. It already contains many valuable and standard works in this department. Among these are: Mover's Phœnicia, Vogüé's Architecture, Ferguson's Temples of the Jews, Le Bon's Civilization of the Arabs, Burkhardt's Arabic Proverbs, Sayce's Babylonian Religion, Burton's Mecca, Dozy's Supplement to Arabic Dictionaries, Corpus Inscriptionum Semiticarum, Rawlinson's Cuneiform Inscriptions, Payne-Smith's Thesaurus Syriacus, Dunker's History of Antiquity, Sybel's History of the Literature of the Crusades; works on Syriac Grammar, on Assyrian, etc.

The Library has commodious quarters in the former chapel, a portion of which has been furnished with shelves capable of



[No. 27.] HERBARIUM.

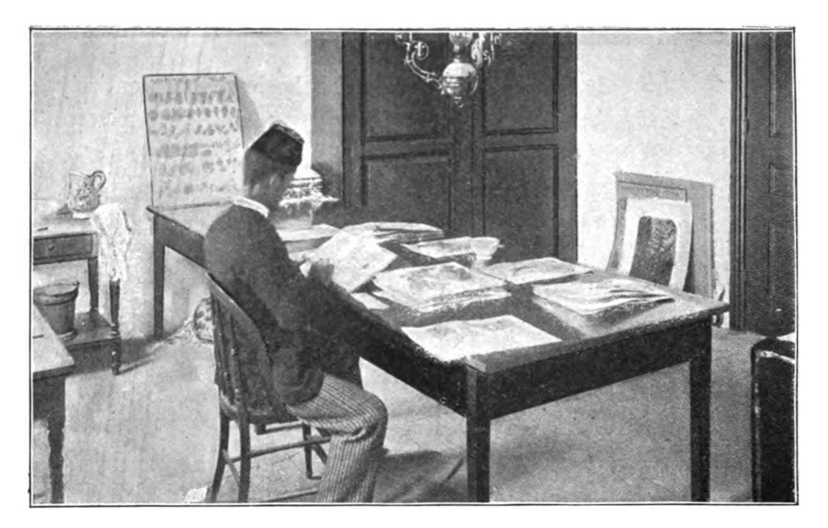


[No. 28.] BOTANICAL SPECIMENS.

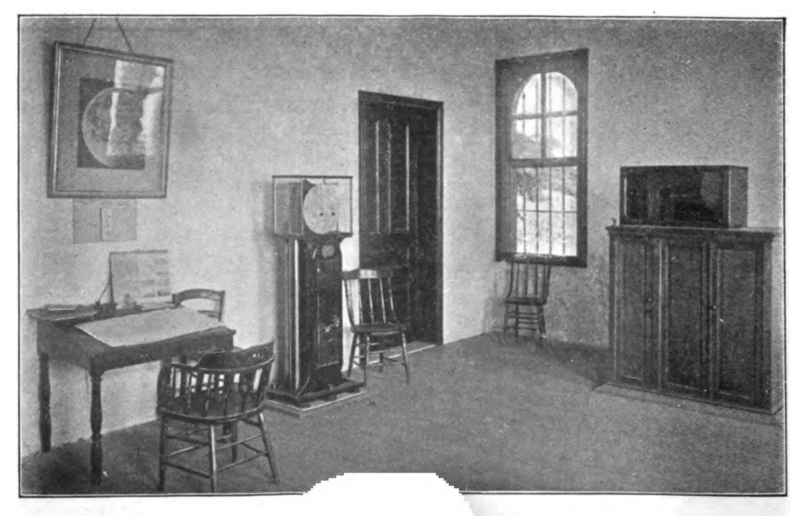
holding over 20,000 volumes. The books have been entirely re-arranged according to subjects, and re-catalogued in classes on the new system.

A portion of the room is furnished with a reading table, where are found some of the prominent magazines and scientific journals. These, together with the books, are accessible during several hours of each day, Sunday excepted. Another reading room, supplied with suitable publications, is open on Sundays.

The Botanical Museum (Nos. 27, 28 and 29) contains a series of large models of flowers and fruits for illustration of economic botany. The Herbarium contains about ten thousand species, mounted on sheets and arranged according to the natural system. It is particularly rich in oriental species, among them a considerable number new to science, and some not found in any other herbarium. Among the attractions of this Museum are two valuable collections: the Collection of Ferns from India, China, Japan, Sandwich Islands, South Africa and New Zealand, made by the late Mrs. D. Stuart Dodge, and presented by her husband to the College; and the Alcott Collection presented by Rev. Wm. P. Alcott, D.D., of Boxford, Mass., of about 2000 species of the plants of the Eastern and Northern States of the United States of America. These collections are cased separately for convenience of reference. The Museum and Herbarium are now in the spacious and well-lighted Library Hall, where the space assigned to them has been fitted up with special reference to convenience of consultation and study.



[No. 29.] **Herbarium. Work Room.**



[No. 30.] Ob… …er Room.

The Department of Archæology (Nos. 31, 32 and 39) is illustrated by a collection of ancient pottery, glassware, bronzes, sarcophagi, etc., and a collection of ancient coins. This latter consists of over 2000 different specimens, classified and arranged under the dynasties or cities by whose authority they were struck. There are more than 200 coins illustrating the reign of the Seleucidan dynasty of Syria, and embracing coins of 24 kings; 80 of these coins are silver and the remainder copper. The Greek and Colonial coins number about 1000, of which 83 belong to Antioch, 80 to Beirût, 73 to Sidon, 84 to Tyre, etc. The Roman coins number over 300. A valuable portion of the collection is that illustrating the coinage of the Islamic dynasties, commencing with several specimens of the *dînàrs* of 'Abd-ul-Malik, the first caliph who is known to have struck coins. This portion of the collection contains about 800 specimens, of which 137 are gold, 498 silver, and the remainder copper.

The collection in Archæology is most valuable as illustrating the history, arts, and civilization of ancient Syria and adjacent countries, and should be largely augmented.

The Geological Museum contains a very large collection of the fossils of Syria, including the fossil fish of Lebanon, bone breccia from caverns, etc., as well as a series of rocks, igneous and aqueous, selected for practical study, a collection of 1500 fossils and rocks illustrating all the geological formations.



[No. 31.] ARCHÆOLOGICAL MUSEUM. Brass Sarcophagus.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL MUSEUM. Busts from Palmyra.

THE SCHOOL OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY AND PHILOLOGY. This School was established by a vote of the Trustees of the Syrian Protestant College, January 25th, 1887.

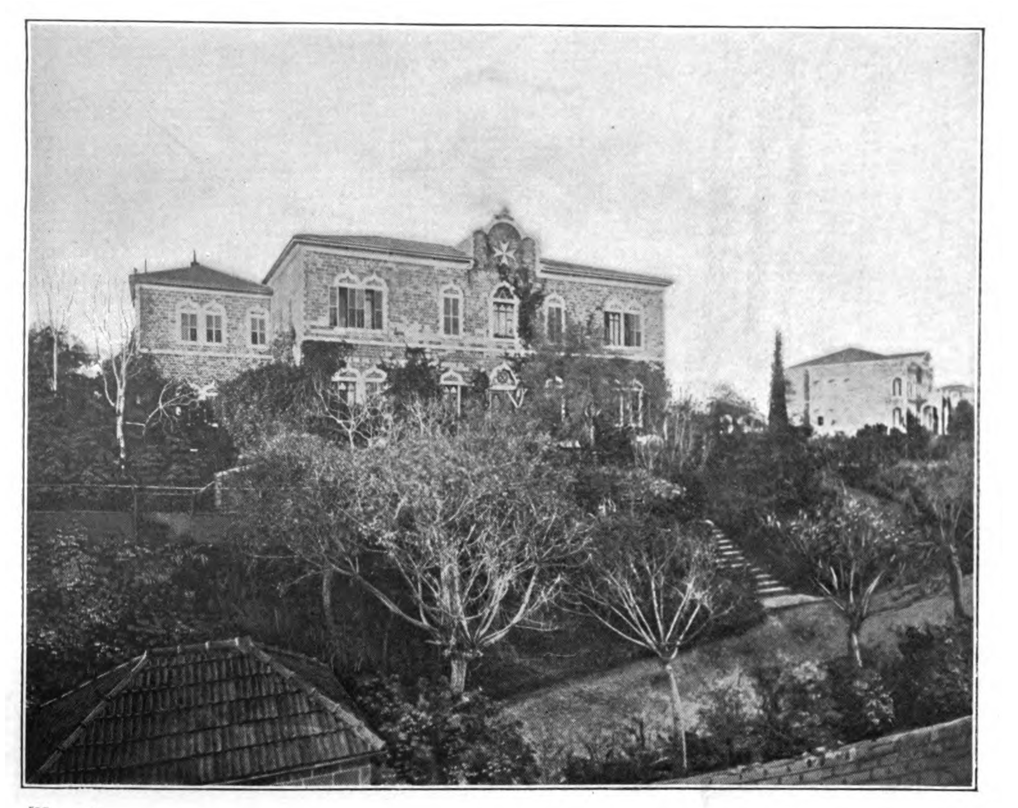
The aim and scope of this enterprise are in brief as follows:

1. To enable ministers and other scholars to pursue Biblical, philological, and archæological studies in the lands of the Bible, in a manner easier and more economical than can be done by individual effort.

2. To facilitate the further exploration of the geography, archæology, natural history, ethnology, and religions of the East, and to publish the results of the same in such form as shall best serve the cause of Biblical scholarship.

To attain these objects it is proposed to establish a Chair of Biblical Archæology and Philology, and perhaps in time other Chairs; and to increase the present facilities of the College in these lines. There have lately been added to the Library a large number of books bearing on the subjects within the scope of the school, and it is proposed to make this collection as complete as may be necessary for the wants of its students. The Museum of Archæology already contains a collection of objects illustrating Oriental History, and this will be increased. The Geological and Zoölogical collection are of great interest to Bible students, and the Herbarium contains most of the species and varieties of plants of Syria and Palestine, and is the basis for the forthcoming Flora of the country.

The Hospital, founded and supported by the Knights of the Johanniter Order of Germany, is under the medical and surgical care of the Medical Faculty of the College. It is situated near



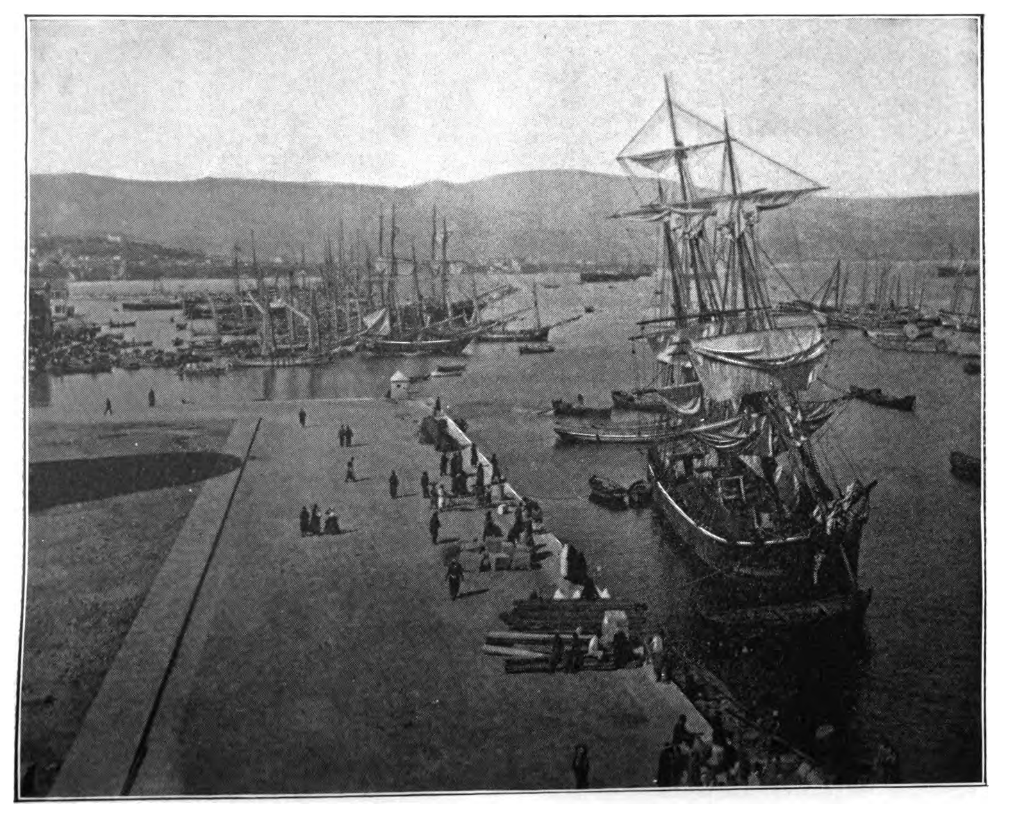
[No. 33.] THE JOHANNITER HOSPITAL.

the College, and has ample accommodations for all branches of its administration. The Hospital proper is a stately edifice in one of the most salubrious situations in the city. It contains sixty-three beds for patients, and is admirably furnished with all the conveniences and appliances necessary to its efficiency. The Nursing Corps consists of seven Deaconesses of Kaiserswerth, who are aided by native servants. About 500 patients are treated in the Hospital during the year. A large proportion of these are surgical cases, and the students assist in all operations, and attend the daily treatment.

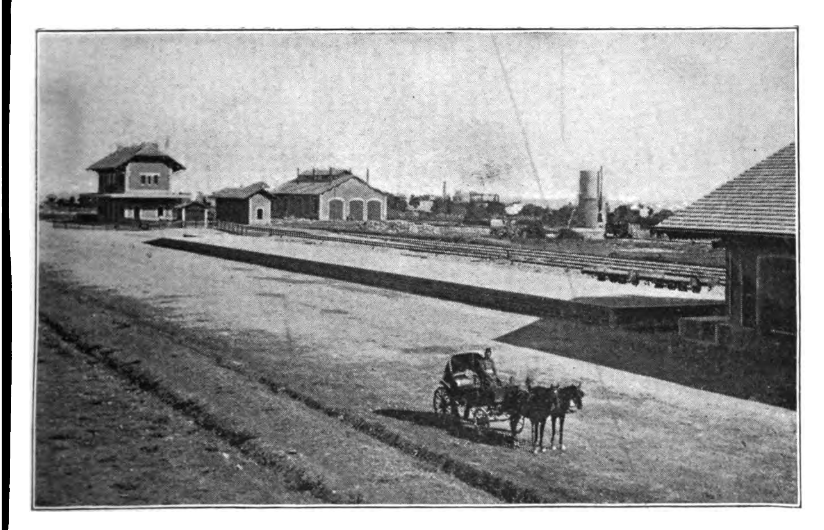
In addition to the main building there is a commodious edifice for the daily clinics, at which over fourteen thousand cases were treated during the past year. The students attend the clinic and assist at the examination of all patients, and in the numerous minor operations of surgery which are there performed.

Instruction in the clinic is so arranged that each Professor handles only the clinical material belonging to his particular branch, thus concentrating the students' attention on the subject in hand.

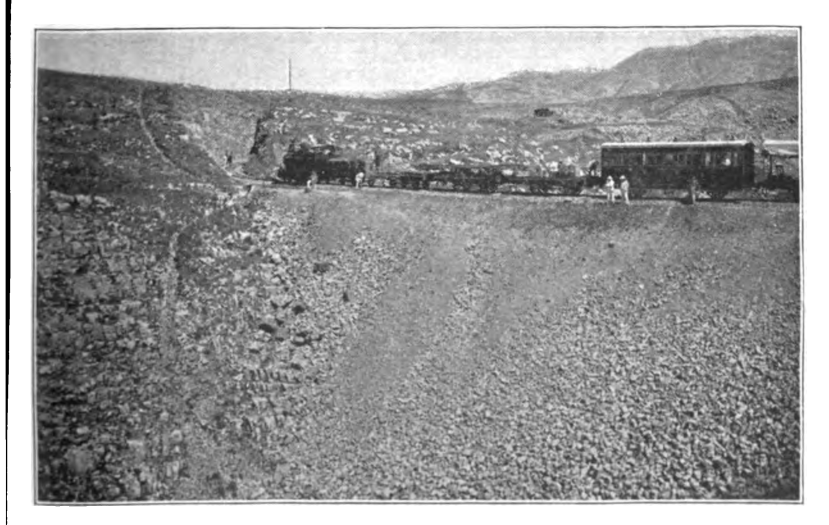
The Harbor of Beirût is the most secure and important on the Syrian coast. A commodious Port has been recently constructed by the French Company which, thirty-five years since, carried the finely engineered diligence-road over the ranges of Lebanon to Damascus, sixty miles distant. Large steamers can anchor in safety behind the long jetty, and smaller vessels unload directly at the wharves of the new and spacious Custom House.



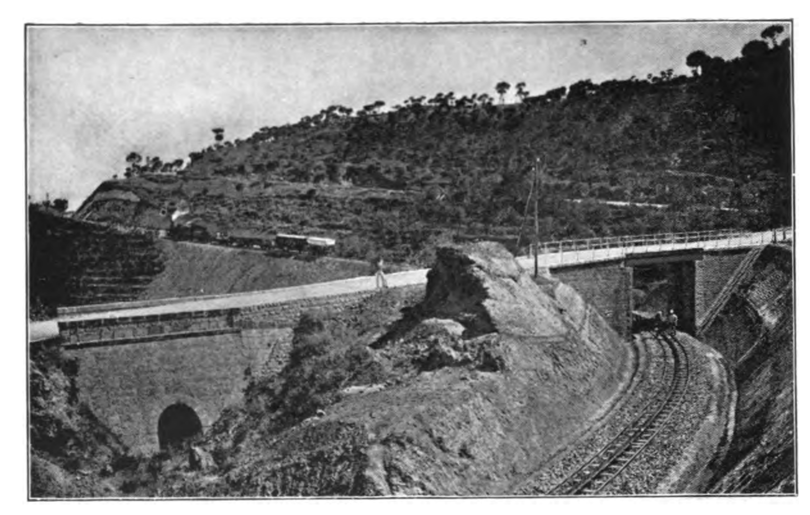
[No. 34.] PORT OF BEIRUT.



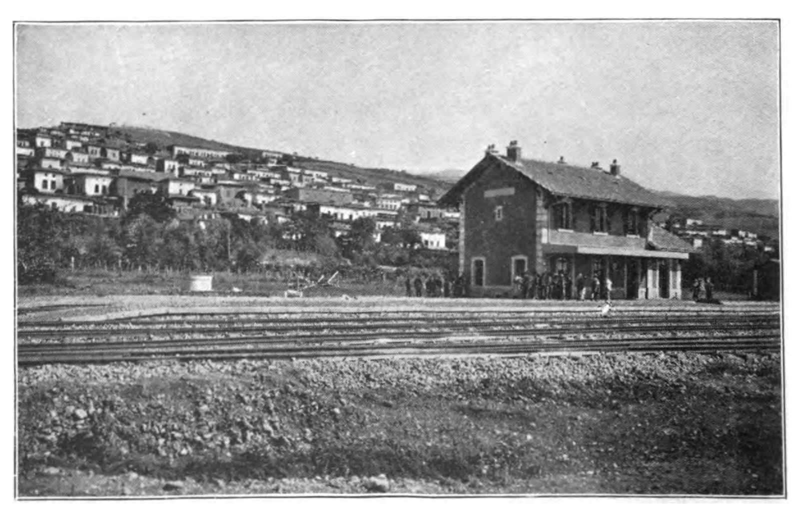
[No. 35.] BEIRÛT RAILWAY STATION.



[No. 36.] RAILWAY TO DAMASCUS.



[No. 37.] RAILWAY PASSING UNDER DILIGENCE-ROAD, NEAR ARAYA, MT. LEBANON.



[No. 38.] DAMASCUS RAILWAY, MUALAKA STATION.

The Railway to Damascus is due to the enterprise of the French Co., which also built the diligence-road and the Port. The road is narrow-guage, and requires cog-wheels in the ascent of the mountain. The highest point reached is nearly 6000 feet. Extensive tunneling was necessary.

The station at Beirût is located on the edge of the plain, not far from the base of the mountain. The city is now growing in that direction.

The Falls of the Barada (the Abâna of Scripture) are not far from Damascus. The river flows through the city, supplying abundant water, and helping to give marvellous fertility to the gardens in the suburbs.

Mualaka is the station for Zahleh, a city of 15,000 inhabitants on the western border of the great plain of Coele, Syria.

In 1895 the total number of students in attendance was 298.

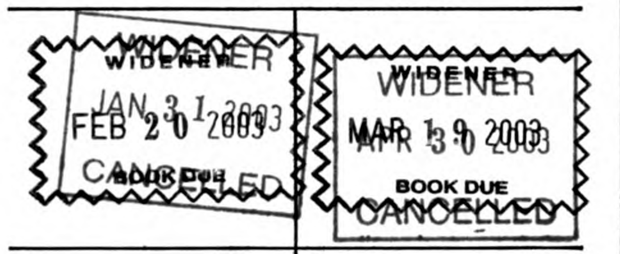
Graduates of	Medical Department,	. .	159
"	" Pharmaceutical "	. .	49
"	" Collegiate "	. .	157
"	" Preparatory "	. .	291

Nearly 1000 have taken a partial course.

The graduates, and many of the others, are now located in different parts of Syria and the adjacent countries as physicians, teachers, preachers, or occupying other positions of usefulness and influence.




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